



### COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS RECEIVING NCTSI AND CMHI GRANT SERVICES



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MARCH 9, 2010  
 HYATT REGENCY ■ TAMPA, FL


  
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## PURPOSE

- ▶ Provide context for the NCTSI and CMHI ACE studies
- ▶ Examine across the two data sets:
  - A range of key demographic, socioeconomic, and clinical factors
  - Differences and similarities

## METHODS

- ▶ Variables examined:
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Race
  - Ethnicity
  - Foster Care Involvement
  - Annual Income
  - Presenting Problems
  - Emotional and Behavioral Problems

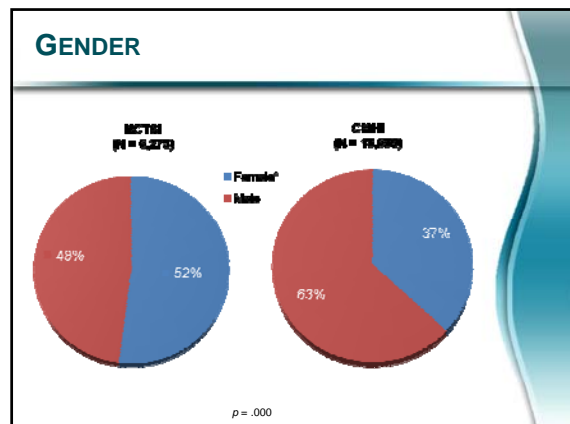
## METHODS (CONT.)

- ▶ NCTSI data set includes baseline data submitted from 2006 through September 2009
  - $N = 6,275$
- ▶ CMHI data set includes baseline data submitted from 2002 through November 2009
  - $N = 18,673$

Note: Number of observations varies by data element. Some elements are only gathered for subset of cases in longitudinal studies

## AGE

Age	NCTSI ( $N = 6,275$ )	CMHI ( $N = 18,574$ )	Statistical Significance
Mean	10.49 <i>SD</i> = 4.31	11.48 <i>SD</i> = 4.44	$p = .000$
Category			
0-3	6.6%	5.9%	$p = .045$
4-6	17.1%	10.3%	$p = .000$
7-11	34.9%	26.4%	$p = .000$
12-14	22.0%	26.9%	$p = .000$
15-18	19.2%	29.4%	$p = .000$
19-21	0.3%	1.1%	$p = .000$



### RACE/ETHNICITY

Race/Ethnicity	NCTSI	CMHI	Statistical Significance
White	88.9% (n = 5,064)	56.5% (n = 14,490)	p = .000
Black	31.4% (n = 5,064)	35.0% (n = 14,490)	p = .000
Asian	1.5% (n = 5,064)	2.3% (n = 14,490)	p = .001
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	3.7% (n = 5,064)	7.0% (n = 14,490)	p = .000
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.6% (n = 5,064)	3.0% (n = 14,490)	p = .000
Hispanic	37.7% (n = 5,721)	25.9% (n = 18,432)	p = .000

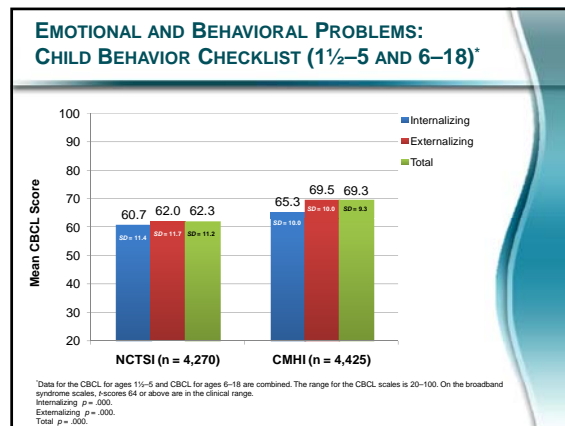
### FOSTER CARE INVOLVEMENT AND INCOME LEVEL

Characteristic	NCTSI	CMHI	Statistical Significance
Living in Foster Care	12.3% (n = 5,354)	2.5% (n = 4,502)	p = .000
Annual Family Income at or Below Poverty	79.1% (n = 1,643)	75.4% (n = 4,053)	p = .003

### PRESENTING PROBLEMS/DIAGNOSES AT BASELINE

Presenting Problem/Diagnosis	NCTSI	CMHI	Statistical Significance
PTSD or Acute Stress Disorder <sup>1</sup>	62.3% (n = 4,984)	8.5% (n = 15,092)	p = .000
Other Anxiety <sup>1</sup>	41.8% (n = 4,984)	6.9% (n = 15,092)	p = .000
Depression <sup>1</sup>	54.8% (n = 4,984)	34.3% (n = 15,092)	p = .000
ADHD <sup>1</sup>	28.5% (n = 4,984)	29.6% (n = 15,092)	p = .139
Conduct Disorder <sup>1</sup>	6.8% (n = 4,984)	6.3% (n = 15,092)	p = .212
Oppositional Defiant Disorder <sup>1</sup>	25.2% (n = 4,984)	22.5% (n = 15,092)	p = .000
Substance Use	8.7% (n = 4,984)	11.2% (n = 17,848)	p = .000
Suicidality	7.7% (n = 4,984)	17.0% (n = 17,848)	p = .000
Academic Problems	51.3% (n = 5,968)	45.0% (n = 17,848)	p = .000

<sup>1</sup>DSM-IV diagnoses reported in CMHI, whereas clinicians reported probable or definite "problems or symptoms" in NCTSI.



- ### FINDINGS
- In order to provide context for the ACE studies, the populations across the two programs were compared.
  - The two groups differed significantly in several areas:
    - The NCTSI group contained a larger percentage of females.
    - The NCTSI group had more children living in foster care.
    - The CMHI group was slightly older, on average.
    - The CMHI group had more severe emotional and behavioral problems as measured by CBCL, and a higher rate of suicidality.
    - The NCTSI group had higher levels of PTSD, depression, and anxiety problems (somewhat a reflection of measurement differences)